

# SET

4. To fit music to words.  
That I might sing it, madam, to a tune,  
Give me a note: your ladyship can set.  
—As little by such toys as may be possible. *Shakespeare.*
5. To become not fluid.  
That fluid substance in a few minutes begins to set, as the  
tradenmen speak; that is, to exchange its fluidity for firm-  
ness. *Boyle.*
6. To begin a journey.  
So let him land,  
And solemnly see him set on to London. *Shakespeare. H. V.*  
On Wednesday next, Harry, thou shalt set forward;  
On Thursday we ourselves will march. *Shakespeare.*  
The king is set from London, and the scene  
Is now transported to Southampton. *Shakespeare. Hen. V.*  
To go, or pass, or put one's self into any state or posture.  
The faithless pirate soon will set to sea,  
And bear the royal virgin far away. *Dryden.*  
When sets he forward?  
—He is near at hand. *Dryden's Ind. Emp.*  
He with forty of his galleys, in most warlike manner ap-  
pointed, set forward with Solymian's ambassador towards Con-  
stantinople. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*
8. To catch birds with a dog that sets them, that is, lies down  
and points them out; and with a large net.  
When I go a hawking or setting, I think myself beholden  
to him that assures me, that in such a field there is a covey of  
partridges. *Boyle.*
9. To plant, not flow.  
In gardening ne'er this rule forget,  
To sow dry, and set wet. *Old Proverb.*
10. It is commonly used in conversation for sit, which, though  
undoubtedly barbarous, is sometimes found in authors.  
If they set down before's, fore they remove;  
Bring up your army. *Shakespeare.*  
If he sets industriously and sincerely to perform the com-  
mands of Christ, he can have no ground of doubting but it  
shall prove successful to him. *Hammoul.*
12. To set about. To fall to; to begin.  
We find it most hard to convince them, that it is necessary  
now, at this very present, to set about it: we are thought a  
little too hot and hasty, when we press wicked men to leave  
their sins to-day, as long as they have so much time before  
them to do it in. *Calamy's Sermons.*  
How preposterous is it, never to set about works of charity,  
whilst we ourselves can see them performed? *Atterbury.*
13. To set in. To fix in a particular state.  
When the weather was set in to be very bad, I have taken  
a whole day's journey to see a gallery furnished by great mas-  
ters. *Addison's Spectator.*  
As November set in with keen frosts, so they continued  
through the whole of that month, without any other altera-  
tion than freezing with more or less severity, as the winds  
changed. *Elphinstone's Voyage.*  
A storm accordingly happened the following day; for a  
southern monsoon began to set in. *Gulliver's Travels.*
14. To set on or upon. To begin a march, journey, or enter-  
prize.  
Be't your charge  
To see perform'd the tenor of our word:  
Set on. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
He that would seriously set upon the search of truth, ought  
to prepare his mind with a love of it. *Locke.*  
The understanding would presently obtain the knowledge  
it is about, and then set upon some new inquiry. *Locke.*
15. To set on. To make an attack.  
Hence every leader to his charge;  
For on their answer we will set on them. *Shakespeare. Hen. IV.*
16. To set out. To have beginning.  
If any invisible casualty there be, it is questionable whether  
its activity only set out at our nativity, and began not rather in  
the womb. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*  
The dazzling lustre to abate,  
He set not out in all his pomp and state,  
Clad in the mildest lightning. *Addison.*
17. To set out. To begin a journey.  
At their setting out they must have their commission from  
the king. *Bacon.*  
I shall put you in mind where you promised to set out, or  
begin your first stage. *Hammoul.*  
Me thou think'st not slow,  
Who since the morning-hour set out from heav'n,  
Where God resides, and ere mid-day arriv'd  
In Eden. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*  
My soul then mov'd the quicker pace;  
Your first set out, mine reach'd her in the race. *Dryden.*  
These doctrines, laid down for foundations of any science,  
were called principles, as the beginnings from which we must  
set out, and look no farther backwards. *Locke.*

# SET

- He that sets out upon weak legs will not only go farther, but  
grow stronger too, than one who with firm limbs only sits  
still. *Locke.*
- For these reasons I shall set out for London to-morrow. *Add.*  
Look no more on man in the first stage of his existence,  
in his setting out for eternity.  
If we slacken our arms, and drop our oars, we shall be hur-  
ried back to the place from whence we first set out. *Addison.*
18. To set out. To begin the world.  
Eudoxus, at his first setting out, threw himself into court.  
*Addison's Spectator.*  
Eugenio set out from the same university, and about the  
same time with Corulades. *Swift.*
19. To set up. To apply himself to.  
I may appeal to some, who have made this their business,  
whether it go not against the hair with them to set up anything  
else. *Government of the Tongue.*
20. To set up. To begin a trade openly.  
We have stock enough to set up with, capable of infinite  
advancement, and yet no less capable of total decay. *Decay of Piet.*  
A man of a clear reputation, though his bark be split, yet  
he saves his cargo; has something left towards setting up again,  
and so is in capacity of receiving benefit not only from his  
own industry, but the friendship of others. *Gov. of the Tongue.*  
Those who have once made their court to those mistresses  
without portions, the muses, are never like to set up for for-  
tunes. *Pope.*  
His habit of writing and discoursing was acquired during  
my apprenticeship in London, and a long residence there after  
I had set up for myself. *Swift.*
21. To set up. To begin a project of advantage.  
Eumenes, one of Alexander's captains, setting up for him-  
self after the death of his master, persuaded his principal offi-  
cers to lend him great sums; after which they were forced to  
follow him for their own security. *Arbutnot.*  
A severe treatment might tempt them to set up for a repu-  
blik. *Addison on Italy.*
22. To set up. To profess publicly.  
Scowring the watch grows out of fashion wit;  
Now we set up for tilting in the pit.  
Can Polyphemus, or Antiphates,  
Who gorge themselves with man,  
Set up to teach humanity, and give,  
By their example, rules for us to live? *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
It is found by experience, that those men who set up for  
morality, without regard to religion, are generally but vir-  
tuous in part. *Swift.*
- SET. *part. adj.* [from the verb.] Regular; not lax; made in  
consequence of some formal rule.  
Rude am I in my speech,  
And little blest with the set phrase of peace. *Shakespeare. Othello.*  
Th' indigestion of the good lord Hastings,  
In a set hand fairly is ingrosv'd. *Shakespeare. Richard III.*  
He would not perform that service by the hazard of one set  
battle, but by dallying off the time. *Kneller.*  
Set speeches, and a formal tale,  
With none but statemen and grave fools prevail. *Dryden.*  
In ten set battles have we driv'n back  
These heathen Saxons, and regain'd our earth. *Dryden.*  
What we hear in conversation has this general advantage  
over the beauty and elegance of the composition than to the mat-  
ter delivered. *Rogers.*
- SET. *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. A number of things suited to each other; a number of things  
of which one cannot conveniently be separated from the rest.  
Sensations and passions seem to depend upon a particular set  
of motions. *Celcius.*  
All corpuscles of the same set or kind agree in every  
thing. *Woodward.*  
'Tis not a set of features or complexion,  
The tincture of a skin, that I admire. *Addison.*  
I shall here lay together a new set of remarks, and observe  
the artifices of our enemies to raise such prejudices. *Addison.*  
Homer introduced that monstrous character to show the  
marvellous, and paint it in a new set of colours. *Brown.*  
He must change his comrades;  
In half the time he talks them round,  
There must another set be found. *Swift.*  
They refer to those critics who are partial to some parti-  
cular set of writers to the prejudice of others. *Pope.*  
Perhaps there is no man, nor set of men, upon earth,  
whose sentiments I entirely follow. *Watts.*
2. Any thing not down, but put in a state of some growth into  
the ground.  
'Tis raised by sets or berries, like white thorn, and lies the  
same time in the ground. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
3. The apparent fall of the sun, or other bodies of heaven,  
below the horizon. *The*

# SET

- The weary sun hath made a golden set;  
And, by the bright track of his fiery car,  
Gives signal of a goodly day to-morrow. *Shakespeare. R. III.*  
When the battle's lost and won.  
—That will be ere set of sun. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*  
Before set of sun that day, I hope to reach my Winter-  
quarters. *Atterbury to Pope.*
4. A wager at dice.  
That was but civil war, an equal set,  
Where piles with piles, and eagles eagles fight. *Dryden.*
5. A game.  
Have I not here the best cards for the game,  
To win this easy match plaid for a crown?  
And shall I now give o'er the yielded set? *Shakespeare.*  
When we have match'd our rackets to these balls,  
We will, in France, play a set  
Shall strike his father's crown into the hazard. *Shakespeare. H. V.*
- SET. *adj.* [from set, Latin.] Bristly; set with strong  
hairs; consisting of strong hairs.  
The parent insect, with its stiff setaceous tail, torments the  
rib of the leaf when tender, and makes way for its egg into  
the very pith. *Derham.*
- SET. *n. f.* [from set, Latin.]  
A seton is made when the skin is taken up with a needle,  
and the wound kept open by a twist of silk or hair, that hu-  
mours may vent themselves. Farriers call this operation in  
cattle rowelling. *Quin y.*  
I made a seton to give a vent to the humour. *Wijeman.*  
If the sinus be of great length depending, make a perfora-  
tion in the lower part by a seton-needle with a twisted silk.  
*Wijeman's Surgery.*
- SETTLE. *n. f.* A large long seat with a back to it.  
SETTLE. *n. f.* [from set.]  
1. One who sets.  
When he was gone I cast this book away: I could not look  
upon it but with weeping eyes, in remembering him who was  
the only settler on to do it. *Ascham.*  
Shameless Warwick, peace!  
Proud settler up and puller down of kings! *Shakespeare. H. VI.*  
He seemeth to be a settler forth of strange gods. *Ascham.*
2. A dog who beats the field, and points the bird for the sport-  
men.  
3. A man who performs the office of a setting dog, or finds out  
persons to be plundered.  
Another set of men are the devil's settlers, who continually  
beat their brains how to draw in some innocent unguarded  
beast into their hellish net, learning his humour, prying into  
his circumstances, and observing his weak side. *South.*
- SETTLE. *n. f.* An herb; a species of hellebore.  
SETTING. *n. f.* [from set, Italian.] *setting and dog.*  
A dog taught to find game, and point it out to the sportsman.  
Will oblige young heirs with a setting dog he has made  
himself. *Addison.*
- SETTLE. *n. f.* [from set, Latin.] A seat; a bench; something  
to sit on.  
From the bottom to the lower settle shall be two cubits. *Ezek. xliii. 14.*  
The man, their hearty welcome first express,  
A common settle drew for either guest,  
Inviting each his weary limbs to rest. *Dryden.*
1. To place in any certain state after a time of fluctuation or  
disturbance.  
I will settle you after your old estates, and will do better  
unto you than at your beginnings. *Ezek. xxxvi. 11.*  
In hope to find  
Better abode, and my afflicted powers  
To settle here. *Milton.*  
2. To fix in any way of life.  
The father thought the time drew on  
Of settling in the world his only son. *Dryden.*
3. To fix in any place.  
Settled in his face I see  
Sad resolution. *Milton.*
4. To establish; to confirm.  
Justice submitted to what Abra pleas'd:  
Her will alone could settle or revoke,  
And law was fix'd by what the latest spoke.  
5. To determine; to affirm; to free from ambiguity.  
This exactness will be judged troublesome, and therefore  
most men will think they may be excused from settling the  
complex ideas of mixed modes so precisely in their minds. *Locke.*  
Medals give a very great light to history, in confirming  
such passages as are true in old authors, and settling such as are  
told after different manners. *Addison.*
6. To fix; to make certain or unchangeable.  
His banish'd gods restor'd to rites divine,  
And settl'd sure succession in his line. *Dryden's Zen.*  
If you will not take some care to settle our language, and

# SET

- put it into a state of continuance, your memory shall not be  
preserved above an hundred years, further than by imperfect  
tradition. *Swift.*
7. To fix; not to suffer to continue doubtful in opinion, or de-  
sultory and wavering in conduct.  
This, by a settled habit in things, whereof we have fre-  
quent experience, is performed so quick, that we take that for  
the perception of our sensation which is an idea formed by  
our judgment. *Locke.*  
A pamphlet that talks of slavery, France, and the pre-  
tender; they desire no more: it will settle the wavering, and  
confirm the doubtful. *Swift.*
8. To make close or compact.  
Cover ant-hills up, that the rain may settle the turf before  
the Spring. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
9. To fix unalienably by legal fictions.  
I have given him the parsonage of the parish, and, because  
I know his value, have settled upon him a good annuity for  
life. *Addison's Spectator.*
10. To fix inseparably.  
Exalt your passion by directing and settling it upon an object,  
the due contemplation of whose loveliness may cure perfectly  
all hurts received from mortal beauty. *Boyle.*
11. To affect so as that the dregs or impurities sink to the  
bottom.  
So do the winds and thunders cleanse the air;  
So working seas settle and purge the wine. *Davies.*
12. To compose; to put into a state of calmness.  
When thou art settling thyself to thy devotions, imagine  
thou hearest thy Saviour calling to thee, as he did to Martha,  
Why art thou so careless? *Duppa.*
- TO SETTLE. *v. n.*  
1. To subside; to sink to the bottom and repose there.  
This is mere moral babble, and direct  
Against the canon laws of our foundation:  
I must not suffer this; yet 'tis the lees.  
And settlements of a melancholy blood. *Milton.*
2. To lose motion or fermentation; to deposit faces at the  
bottom.  
Your fury then boil'd upward to a foam;  
But since this message came, you sink and settle,  
As if cold water had been pour'd upon you. *Dryden.*  
A government, upon such occasions, is always thick before  
it settles. *Addison's Freeholder.*
3. To fix one's self; to establish a residence.  
The Spinetia, descended from the Pelegrin, settled at the  
mouth of the river Po. *Arbutnot.*
4. To chuse a method of life; to establish a domestic state.  
As people marry now, and settle,  
Fierce love abates his usual mettle;  
Worldly desires, and household cares,  
Disturb the godhead's soft affections. *Prior.*
5. To become fixed so as not to change.  
The wind came about and settled in the West, so as we  
could make no way. *Bacon.*
6. To quit an irregular and desultory for a methodical life.  
7. To take any lasting state.  
That country became a gained ground by the mud brought  
down by the Nilus, which settled by degrees into a firm  
land. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*  
According to laws established by the divine wisdom, it was  
wrought by degrees from one form into another, till it settled  
at length into an habitable earth. *Burnet.*  
Chyle, before it circulates with the blood, is whitish; by  
the force of circulation it runs through all the intermediate  
colours, till it settles in an intense red. *Arbutnot.*
8. To rest; to repose.  
When time hath worn out their natural vanity, and taught  
them discretion, their fondness settles on its proper object. *Swift.*  
Warm'd in the brain the brazen weapon lies,  
And shades eternal settle o'er his eyes. *Pope.*
9. To grow calm.  
'Till the fury of his highness settle,  
Come not before him. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
10. To make a jointure for a wife.  
He sighs with most success that settles well. *Garth.*
11. To crack as work links.  
One part being moist, and the other dry, occasions its set-  
tling more in one place than another, which causes cracks and  
settling in the wall. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- SETTLEDNESS. *n. f.* [from settle.] The state of being settled;  
confirmed state.  
What one party thought to rivet to a settledness by the  
strength and influence of the Scots, that the other rejects and  
contemns. *King Charles.*
- SETTLEMENT. *n. f.* [from settle.]  
1. The act of settling; the state of being settled.  
2. The act of giving possession by legal sanction.  
My flocks, my fields, my woods, my pastures take,  
With settlement as good as law can make. *Dryden.*
3. A